## The Weekly

SAINT JOHN, N. B, MAY 19, 1886

ADELTERATION OF FOOD.

The report of Commissioner Miall, embody ing the reports of the Dominion analysts for the year 1884 has been issued as Supplement III. to the report of the department of inland revenue. In all 1520 samples were analysed, of which 31 per cent, were adulterated, and about 3 per cent. were returned as doubtful. The figures are :-

Name of sample.	Adulterated	Daubtful.	Total.
Breads and breadstuffs 64	7	0	71
Butter 136	50	2	188
Canned fruit and vegetables 75	17	6	98
Coffee 50	77	1	123
Condiments and spices 38	112	6	166
Oream of tartar 29	50	0	79
Drugs	62	18	201
Liqueurs, cordials, etc101	9	3	113
Milk	45	8	182
Potted meats and fish 88	16	2	106
Sweets 72	8	0	80
Tea 57	32	1	90
Infants' food, etc 28	0	0	28
	405	=	1520
9:8	485	47	Lazu

The following table shows the percentage of adulteration for the past nine years :-

Year.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.	Percentage
1876, 87	7 93	0	180	51
1877	1 247	0	488	50
1878	3 271	. 19	818	33
1879	9 285	42	898	26
1880	3 291	20	1043	
188174	3 260	38	1041	25
3882	288	25	1122	
1883911	1. 302	30	1243	24
1884938		47	1520	
It will be obser	ved by	this	table	that t

percentage of adulterated samples, which fell from 51 per cent, in 1876, to 24 per cent, in 1883, rose in 1884 to 32 per cent. Mr. Miall points out, however, that the number of samples taken for analysis were much greater of late than in the first few years of the administration of the act, and that the discrepancy in the proportions found adulterated may, in some measure, be accidental.

The reports from the maritime provinces. and especially from New Brunswick, are worthy of the careful attention of our a aders. W. F. Best reports under date of S. John, 11th August 1884, that during the year ending June 30th he examined 251 samples, of which 169 were found to be pure and unadulterated, while 84 were adulterated. His tabulated statement of results is as follows :

Name of Substance.

Adulterated. adulterated. Breadstuffs \_ \_ 9 

Commenting on these figures. Mr. Best

"It will be noticed that the proportion o adulterated srticles is unusually large. The chief reason for this is that the law against adulteration of food has not been enforce i, and toose who deal in adulterated goods have found that they could do so without fear of prosecu-tion. \* \* I may mention that the samples of 'canned goods' which I have examined during the past year have, in several instances, contained traces of metallic contained traces, both in Canada and the United States, express the opinion that there can be little danger from the dissolved and lead which are found in 'canned goods.' the and lead which are found in 'canned goods.' My impression is that changes frequently take place in fruits, etc., contained in carr, especially when they have been exposed to the action of the run - in shop windows. 'Canned goods' so exposed are in my opinion 'dangerous,' and several cases of poisoning have come to my notice, which may be directly traced to 'canned goods.' It may be mentioned that much satisfaction is surpressed by these who have seen goods. It may be mentioned that much satisfaction is expressed by those who have seen the report on 'drugs' and medicinal compounds as examined in this district during the past year. Among the articles classed as drugs there is but one, viz: 'cream of tartar,' which has been found unreliable. Dealers who import the cream of tartar. port the cream of tartar crystals and have them ground here are in a position to supply a re-liable article."

Maynard Bowman, the Halifax analyst, reports having examined 242 samples, of which 154 were genuine, 85 adulterated and three doubtful. Of 11 samples of breadstuffs all were genuine, one only being of low quality. In butter he found a marked increase in adulteration, both from excess of salt and water, and the substitution of foreign fats. Many samples, also, though Ninety-five per cent. of the samples of coffee chicory or peas, or both. Mr. B. states that there is little demand in the Hallfax market for coffee without the addition of more or less chicory. Hallfax milk also showed a decided increase in adulteration over 1883.

## NOVA SCOTIA'S BAILWAY RILL.

The Nova Scotia government have laid

a subsidy of \$3,200 a nile for a railway to the story. Hereafter more care will be through Cape Breton, from the Strait of Canso to Sydney or Louisburg, the cash sub-\$256.000. It is further proposed to grant a voted several square yards of its valuable land subsidy of 2,000 acres per mile, not ex- space to the task of holding Canada up to lands to be taken in the counties through life of Louis Riel was not spared. The lawernment also provide a free right of way to the company and exemption from municipal taxation of the railway and its stations, grounds, etc. But fearing that they cannot have a through line constructed, the govern- has expressed its opinion on the subject. ment propose as an alternative that the sub. There is no plea for mercy in this case, no

shorter sections as follows :-"(a) A sum not exceeding two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and a land subsidy not exceeding one hundred and thirty-seven thousand acres, may be granted for any sections of the said railway, not less than fifty miles in the whole from the Strait of Canso, thousand acres, may be granted for any sections of the said railway, not less than fifty miles in the whole from the Strait of Canso, by way of St. Peter's, East Bay, Sydney and North Sydney, to the waters of the Little Bras d'Or, near George's river, in the county of Cape Breton.

Chicago sheuld indict, try, and, if the evidence warrants it, sentence and hang the riotous ringleaders of insurrection.

They have blatantly called for justice. They have blatantly called for justice is the strain of the county of the said railway, not less than fifty dict to the proper order of judicial proceedings, chicago sheuld indict, try, and, if the evidence warrants it, sentence and hang the riotous ringleaders of insurrection.

"(b) A sum not exceeding thirty-six thousand dollars and a land subsidy not exceeding twenty-three thousand acres may be added to the grants of any company constructing a fine of railway, not less than forty miles from Baddeck, in the county of Victoria to Margaree, in the county of Inverness, under the provisions of the fifth section of this act.

Part second of the bill is of a more

general character. It provides :

general character. It provides:

"The governor-in-council may grant to any company offering to construct any line of rail-way in the province of Nova Scotia, not already subsidized by the province, a cash subsidy not exceeding three thousand two hundred dellars per mile and a land subsidy not exceeding two thousand acres per mile. Provided that such subsidy shall not in any case be granted until the company offering to construct the railway shall have furnished to the governor-in-council indisputable evidence that it has at its disposal, either from grants provided by the parliament of Canada, or from private capital, or from both, funds sufficient, with the subsidies authorized by this part of this act, to complete such railway, and shall have given ample security for such completion."

Premier Fielding, in introducing the bill, stated that for the completion and consolidaclon of the western system of railways, the government, after considerable negotiations, had accepted the offer of the Joint Stock Association of England to perform the following:-

To acquire and operate the Windsor and Annapolis road, 84 miles in length, and the Western Counties Railway between Digby and Yarnouth, 67 miles.

To construct the connecting link of 19 miles

between Annapolis and Digby.

To construct and operate, when the company rees itself in a position to do so, the following new lines: One from a point at or near Windsor to a point at or near Ture; one from Windsor Junction to the town of Dartmouth; one from Windsor Junction to the city of Halifax, and one from Yarmeuth to Sael-The company to lease the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway, now in course of construc-

The names of the Nova Scotia gentlemen who with their English associates are to be incorporated as a company for the purposes of these undertakings are as follows : Hon-L. E. Baker and Mr. Jacob Bingay, of Yar. mouth; Messrs. H. H. Fuller, John S. Maclean, Wm. Esson, Adams Burns, C. A. Scott

The Halifax Herald commenting on the bill, says :

and Dr. Farrell, of Halifax,

"On the last day but one of the tenth week of the last session of the legislature the local government have come down with a railway bill and a mass of railway correspondence, and ask the legislature (several of whose members have gone home) to agree forthwith to mortgage the revenues of the province to an indefinite amount, for all kinds and conditions of railway

Part second of the bill proposes to make provision for the consolidation of the W. & A. railway and the W. C. railway and for the completion of the missing link. It is a very bad copy of the syndicate scheme of the Holmes-Thompson government. At any rate Holmes-Thompson government. At any rate every objection urged against that scheme by Mesers. Fielding and Longley in their organs, applies to this Annand syndicate scheme with tenfold greater force. The agreement and act are vague in their terms, unsatisfactory and the scheme with the scheme with tenfold greater force. The agreement and act are vague in their terms, unsatisfactory and the scheme by opportunity to pay its tribute of respect and gratitude to the persons who have done this much to simplify and cheapen our cumbrous and costly administrative machinery. The incomplete in several essential particulars, and financially unsound and unsafe. The money By defeating the government in that county is to be all raised by what among railway promoters is called "churning." A provingovernment guarantee of \$200,000 London money markets; enough of the proceeds is to be deposited at Ottawa at 4 p. c. to realize an annuity of \$100,000 p. c. to realize an annuity of \$100,000 a year for 20 years—which capital sum may also be drawn on, however, to make up any portion of the other \$100,000 that the company fails to pay. With the balance of the proceeds, say \$2,300,000, the company are expected to buy out the two railways in questlon, put the W. C. railway in efficient order, and complete the missing link—which last item alone Mr. Gregory, who made a careful survey of it last summer, estimates to cost \$300,000. of it last summer, estimates to cost \$800,000. The prospects of success for such a scheme do

not appear to us to be at all dazzling.

But the project is not likely to ever live long enough to demonstrate its financial weakness. The scheme is full of pitfalls. If the Dominion government do not give running powers from Windsor Junction into Halifax on satisfactory terms, the scheme falls: if it will not sing the \$26,000 tion into Halifax on satisfactory terms, the scheme fails; if it will not give the \$64,000 subsidy to the missing link, the scheme fails; if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with the W. & A. railway, the scheme is to go no further; and so on, half a dozen other eventualities may kill it. It seems in deed to have been brought into the world like Richard III., scarce half made up before its time. No definite arrangement seems to have been made with anybody. Indeed, we inferfrom the tone of Mr. Fielding's speech that he does not expect anything practical to come of from the tone of Mr. Fielding's speech that he does not expect anything practical to come of it. It is simply the expiring effort of a dying and discredited ministry—an effort, however, that will only result in showing more conspicuously the necessity for dispensing with monkey government on the first available opportunity, and placing in office men capable of dealing with these matters in a businesslike and statesmanlike manner.

CONCERNING POINT OF VIEW.

The anarchists of Chicago and Milwankee who were concerned in the recent murderous assault on the police, are for the most genuine butter, were of very inferior quality. part foreigners. Their leaders are the same persons who have been plotting assassination he examined were adulterated, either with in Germany and Russia. It has been the custom in America to denounce without measure the tyranny of European despots, and to afford aid and comfort to the "victims of oppression," who have been obliged to fly across the Atlantic to escape punishment

for conspiracy. Just now there is a revulsion of feeling in the United States cities. The Poles who inbefore the legislature a very remarkable stigated the butchery at Chicago are no railway subsidy act, which is, of course, ex- longer victims of Bismarck's oppression. pected to satisfy all sections of the province. The curses wherewith the German chancel-It provides in the first place that the gov- lor was cursed are now launched at the reernor in council may grant to any company fugees. It is found that there are two sides taken to study both sides.

Much depends upon the point of view. A sidy not to exceed in the whole the sum of leading New York journal last autumn deceeding in the whole 160,000 acres, such the execuation of all mankind because the which the railway shall run and not to be abiding citizens of the Dominion were, howgiven to the company until the completion ever, persuaded that in this case "mercy to of the whole line contracted for. The gov- the guilty was cruelty to the innocent" and were decided that the supremacy of the law should be maintained.

An insurrection has taken place in Chicago, and the same influential New York journal sidy of \$256,000 may be applied in aid of allegation that the insurgents were goaded to revolt, no claim for consideration on the ground that the movement was of a political character. On the contrary we read :-

the aim of all their endeavors. Well, let them have it—good measure, heaped up and running over. It will be found, doubtless, when they over. It will be found, doubless, wheat they stand at the prisoner's bar, that justice is pre-clesly what they do not want and that justice is what they most reason to fear. Still it is their due, and it should be meted out without with.

stint "
"The red flag does not float gracefully in
"The red flag does not float gracefully in American breezes. If the stars and stripes do not satisfy the political cravings of a man, the sooner he emigrates the safer he will

As a people, we tolerate every kind of vagarles. A man may with impunity be as many kinds of fool as there are colors in the rainbow, and we do not interfere. But brutal crime, which enlogizes chaos and uses gunpowder and the torch to produce it, is not to be endured for an instant.

Chicago is about to take off her gloves, and we remind her that there are times when mercy to the guilty is cruelty to the innocent. When Chicago sentiment in regard to anarchists in Germany is compared with Chicago sentiment with reference to the same class in Chicago; or when the view of the New York Herald respecting revolutionistions on the Saskachewan and is compared with the view with regard to anarchists in the United States, a fair idea may be obtained of the effect of a change in the point of view. But is comfortable to reflect that the nearer the question to be settled lies to the authorities who have occasion to pronounce on it, the more practical and sensible is the pronouncement. A sense of responsibility is an excellent corrective in the matter of advice. United States politicians have talked a good deal of nonsense about European despotism, but where despotism is required the United States will furnish as vigorous an article as is needed.

If the Riel revolt had eccursed in the Republic Riel would have been hanged, while Canada might have advised mercy. Thus it comes about that, though the instinct of self preservation on the part of the people against whom an offence is committed affords a guarantee that substantial justice will be done in organized communities, yet the kindly dispo-sition and friendly officiousness on the part of all countries not endangered makes it impossible that the claims of mercy should entirely overlooked. In this way humanity at large is able to express sympathy with and pity for those who deservedly suf-fered while law and justice prevail.

It is said that the local government have resolved not to fill the vacancy in the cabinet caused by the defeat of Mr. Gillespie. Every encouragement should be held out to Mr. Blair to take this course. The execulive now comprises seven members. The number should be reduced to five. The office of solicitor general should be abolished. and the remaining four departments should be reduced to three.

But so slight a reform as the dismissal of one member of the administration should not be ignored. Therefore THE SUN takes the Brunswick system of government. If the electors of St. John city and county had done as well the executive might have been reduced to five.

## A JEMSEG IDYL.

It was the man from Jemseg, and his broad brimmed soft hat dropped carelessly over his left ear, which had not wholly recovered from the effects of one of last winter's boreal nights.

"Yes," said the man from Jewseg, in response to the reporter's inquisitive glance, when the thermometer shrinks down below the cipher, and the wind comes howling down the river all the way from Saint Basil. its better for one to remain indoors than to e skylarking around the country in the small hours of the morning."

The man from Jemseg sighed deeply and tenderly measured the size of the abnormal

organ with his hoary hand.

The reporter conducted his friend into one of the spacious waiting rooms of the Hotel

The man from Jemseg drew a self-satisfied breath as he took his accustomed seat. And then he inquired about the men from Nerepis. Temiscouata and Pisarinco. The reporter supplied all the information that was in his possession. He told how the Nerepis man was getting ready for the sturgeon fishery—how the Temiscouata man had not yet put in an appearance, and how the man from Pisarinco was growing to be a millionaire by means of quiet commercial relations which he had established with the Yankee fishermen. And then he pointed at the indignant looking ear and said he would like to be told about this ere and that

are!'
The Jemseg man saw the point of the attempted joke, and grimly answered, "This ear got the worst of it in its conflict with that air, as you may readily suppose. It was one of the coldest nights in December, when I took Mary Ann to a party over on the Washademoak. You've been there? Well, I had a high stepper and plenty of robes, and we skimmed over the hills and through the hollows without the least bit of discomfort. You've been there?"

"Many years ago," answered the reporter.
"Well, the party was a brilliant success, as they say on the theatre bills, and it was four o'clock before we separated. I tucked the robes round Mary Ann, as best I could, and neither of us was inclined to let the wind whistle between us. Well, at last we hauled up at the residence of Mary Ann's parents, but what was my agony and horror when I discovered that my mustache was attached to Mary Ann's bangs by a lump o ice about the size of a goose egg, and further that my left ear was as hard as a potato and Mary Ann's right ear was its twin. You've

"Never!" "Well," continued the man from Jemseg, "how we worked ourselves out of the sleigh and hobbled into the house I don't know, for Mary Ann is short and I'm tall. The What is the meaning of this conduct? young fellow! You're drunk! And then

he grabbed me by the collar." The man from Jemseg allowed his eyes to wander about the room; and then he pointed at his upper lip. It was covered by a heavy moustache, except a spot about the size of a sixpence, which was as smooth as "You've been there?" said he.

"No!" "The next week, with the old man's blessing, Mary Ann and I were married," is that I had a talk with Mr. Blaine when I was there, and his great idea was that this whole continent abould have, as it were, listener, "that distances my experience on the Nepisiguit."

The Illinois state board of health has decided not or recognize any medical college the aggregate graduates of which de not amount to 45 per cent of the matriculants. "The next week, with the old man's the Nepisiguit,"

(Boston Journal.) FISHERIES QUESTION.

Sir Leonard Tilley Interviewed in Bcs ton on the Subject.

What the Ex-Finance Minister Says-Talk About Reciprocity, etc.

Desiring to ascertain the purpose and sentiment of the Dominion government and the people of the Maritime provinces in regard to the question of the fisherles, etc., a epresentative of the Journal called upon Sir finance, and governor of the province of the fisheries is the proposal for treaty arrangements for trade. There are certain industries that are hostile to any reciprocity. Leonard, in response to the request, expressed a delicacy about having his views given to the public, because he could not now the duty off of coal, and proposed to take it speak for the Dominion government, having off of iron oar and off of salt, if we would retired from the ministry, though in accord with the party in power, led by Sir John A. Macdonald, whom he regards as not only the ablest man in Canada, but one of the most remarkable men that he ever met at home or abroad. Turning to the matter of commercial relations between Canada and the United States, he said that the leaders in the Dominion always favored close com-mercial treaties with the United States. The reciprocity treaty of 1854 was, he believed, a benefit to both sections, and its abrogation was a mistake. Being in Washington soon after the notice of abrogation was given in 1864 or early in 1865 he was informed that that treaty was opposed by three parties, principally by those who desired to have Canada annexed to the United States, by those whose interests were injured, like the lumbermen, and by those who resented the alleged hostile attitude of the people of doubt, on both sides." the provinces to the north during the war which was then just closing. The Canadian government, no matter what party has been in power, has favored a reci-procity treaty with the United States, but the senate, when the question has come before it, has been hostile. Referring again to the reciprocity treaty of 1854, he said that it was of great advantage to several cities of New Esgland, and that many peo-ple in Canada believed at the time that the Yankees got the best of the bargain. When asked if the advantage was not wholly con-fined to middlemen in Boston and Portland, he thought that such might have been the case. Some reference having been made to Aroustook in the conversation, Senator Boyd of New Brunswick, said : "That's the country you Yankees stole from us." "Oh, no," responded The Journal man, "New Brunswick has a large piece of territory which belongs to Maine, but you always got the better of us in making treaties." very old controversy revived," remarked Sir sonard; "the trouble in making commercial treaties is that one [party always fears that the other will derive the greater advan-tage." Proceeding to the fishery arrangement under the treaty of Washington, Si Leonard said, on returning from England with the Dominion's share of the \$5,500,000 award, he found on board the ship that every citizen of the United States was exasperated

over the award, regarding it as a swindle.
"For my own part," said the Dominion statesman, with a merry twinkle in his eye,
"I think we didn't get enough." Coming "I think we didn't get enough." Coming down to the abrogation of that treaty, which expired June 30, 1885, he proceeded: We proposed that everything should remain just as it was until congress met, that the Americans should have the right to fish and we would have a free market until congress should deal with the question because we knew the difficulty that there would be in dealing with it without the consent of the senate or without congress in some way considering without congress in some way considering the matter. Secretary Bayard met us at once and said, no, he could not do that, and the very fact of anticipating anything of that kind would endanger the whole thing if we wanted to deal with it afterward, and he refused. Seeing that was the case, what were we to do? If we enforced the law it would probably create an unpleasant feeling pending the meeting of congress, which might the senate took was that these articles might really endanger the probability of some be brought into Canada from England in an really endanger the probability of some friendly and satisfactory negotiations being made. So, knowing as we did that it would very small amount of labor, and then would be very unpopular among our fishermen, from our standpoint, we said: "Very well; we will undertake not to interfere with your fishermen in the middle of the season. We will let it go on to January lat. We will get into the market in this way." have to submit, of course, under these circumstances, to your collecting the duties as the lawirequires, and we will do that upon condition that you take steps or recommend the appointment of a commission to consider the whole question," which they consented to do. The result was that a flood-gate of abuse came down upon us from the fishermen of Nova Scotia and New Bruns. wick and elsewhere that we had surrender wick and elsewhere that we had surrendered everything. We think, and I can't help thinking, that we have been rather ungraciously dealt with in the matter. Here is the United States anxious to make treaties

with Spain, the West Indies, with all other countries, to extend trade between them. We have on one or two occasions tried, as we did some years ago, to enter into an we did some years ago, to enter man agree with the government of the United States, but the senate knocked it and had a large majority in Ontario and Quebec. Therefore I look upon that policy to 1869 we imposed no duties, notwith-standing the treaty was abrogated and duties were imposed upon products coming into this country. We thought that the advantages of the extended treaty that existed between 1854 and 1866 had been so great that we would let the thing run and our neighbors would themselves see that it would be desirable to renew those old treaty relations. But we went on until 1868, when our people began locking at what was going on. They knew that a new policy was necessary for us to protect our industries and manufactures, and to give us something in our hands to deal with our neighbors with, because our experience had been that you could not get anything from them unless you gave something in return. So we adopted the limited protective policy in 1879. So anxious were we that satisfactory arrangements should be made that when we enacted that law increasing the duties upon certain articles that we could produce ourselves, that we passed a resolution, which forms a part of the tariff bill, providing that whenever our neighbors should take off the old gentleman was building a fire in the kitchen stove, and when he atood up, I caught a glimpse of his face out of my left eye and Mary Ann tried to see what he thought of the situation out of her right.

As soon as he got his breath he shouted, William and the same way. One or two occasions offered to ascerway. One or two occasions offered to ascertain the views of some of the leading men at Washington on the subject, and I saw that they were reluctant to deal with the matter at all until the question of this treaty expirate ed. So we let the matter run and did not move until George Brown had been in Wash. alike; and therefore the natural feeling ington. When the treaty was abrogated we would be, while there is no desire for anthought it was a very good time indeed to ington. When the treaty was abrogated we thought it was a very good time indeed to make a move in that direction thinking that it appeared that the Government had a disposition to increase their trade, with all parts of this continent especially. The fact is that I had a talk with Mr. Blaine when I may be a supposed by the great idea was that his

dum, providing that it was for extended trade. So that I must say I felt a good doal surprised at the attitude taken by the State of Maine, and of course by the fishermen in Massachusetts. It was quite natural for the latter, but I did not think that in Maine the feeling would have been so strong. I don't see why the interest that they take is so large."
"The lumber interest is one of

position, we embodied that in our memoran-

largest."
"That may be lying behind the whole thing. I expected, of course, the lumber interest. But still that did not develop. Maine and Michigan would be the two principal States where opposition would come on the lumber. I dare say that has influence sonard Tilley, late Dominion minister of ed Senator Frye—that with the question of wather was perfect. So great was the rush industries that are hostile to any reciprocity. A very formidable deputation came to us the winter before last and wanted us to take it off of coal, and proposed to take it off of iron oar and off of sait, if we would take it off of coal. Well, there were two or three interests in that. There were the manufacturers of iron, who wanted a certain face building. Flowers, and more than the considers when her Majesty alighted and passed into the building. Flowers, and more than the considers when her Majesty alighted and passed into the building. manufacturers of iron, who wanted a certain quality of our ore, and they were for that. Then all the railroad interests wanted to bring the ore this way and to take the coal the other way. The fact is that a year ago they came very near carrying it, and it was only because it was said to be on the eve of a presidential election that the whole thing was laid over. Of course nothing will be done now if the thing coes over each of the elite of London. There were scores of foreign princes and diplomats in court dress, hundreds of British officers in full other way. The fact is that a year ago they done now if the thing goes over, and of uniform, Chinese and Japanese officials in course they think some of our officers have been exceeding their authority. Having made a proposal that we consider a very fair way to have the matter disposed of, and that proposal having been rejected, you can un-derstand how tenacious our fishermen are, and that they say: 'If they won't enter into any treaty arrangements, you must maintain to us our rights.' There have been some in-discreet speeches and articles, I have no

> this fishery question much consideration from our standpoint, here, is that your privilege is not worth much to us." Then there ought not to be any difficulty, They ought not to be anxious to come in and get it. This is a question for a commission to settle. I think our neighbors need not be so sensitive about being so anxious to come in and get it or about our excluding them, if it is of no value. Still there are reasons, apart from all that, why it would be unfortunate should any question arise. In 1870, before we knew what we were to get, or anything of the kind, we made what we considered some sacrifices for the purpose of reventing any difficulty arising between the two governments, because we know how easy it is to work up a feeling over vessels selzed, or get in conflict, or anything of the kind. The blood gets up pretty quickly on both sides.'

"Do you think there would be any reasonable possibility of having a reciprocity treaty that our people and yours, too, would like? Would England agree to it?" "Well, that depends upon what your

people would like." "Of course, we don't care anything about your raw materials, lumber, etc. We have got enough of them of our own. Fish, of course, our people can catch. And while we are not wanting a free market in that directending the exhibition. The Queen was

that we should enter into an arrangement, I have no doubt, previding they were not shut and vented their joy in thunders of applause.

"Yes, that would not be thought so par ticularly what we would call a reciprocal treaty, that on certain articles duties should be taken off to us and held up to everybody

"That I think our people would of course object to, as long as our connection with Great Britain is established, although we did it in 1854 and they assented to it. Bat you must bear this in mind, that George Brown entered into an agreement by which certain manufactures were admitted into which the British government assented at that time. But the line of argument that come in as Cauadian goods and interfere with us! That was the line of argument that was taken by some senators. Certain "Don't you think that in the Dominion.

particularly in the upper provinces, the pro-tection policy is a good deal stronger now than when you started it?"

"Oh, yes, and it is not only in the upper provinces. While, of course, in the lower provinces we have not as many manufacprovinces we have not as many manufactures, they are increasing. There was some capital in Ontario and Quebec, and it was invested in manufactures, and when this policy was first started they got the lion's share of the benefit, because we in the lower provinces, had not gone into it. But since then we have got into manufactures. Illustrative of that take the election of 1882 trative of that, take the election of 1882. We had a majority in favor of that policy, because it was practically on its trial in 1882, from Nova Scotla and New Bruns-

introduced it.' "Through the provinces at large would not you think there was less interest in reciprocity than there was some time ago?"
"Yes, I think so, because when, for in-stance, the treaty of 1854 was abrogated, in 1865 and 1866, they really felt that it was a terrible blow, that they could hardly stand alone. But they found afterward that they could. Take the fisheries, for instance. New markets were opened, and they did not unfler as much as they expected they would suffer as much as they expected they would in the result. So they began to find, with their increased population, etc., that they were not so much dependent upon the market as they were before. And, therefore, I think myself that there is not as strong a feeling in favor of reciprocity as there was in 1854 or in 1865 or 1866, when that terminated. And here I may add that since your market has been closed to our fish, St. John has profited by a trade in fresh fish. A year ago, I am told, the fresh fish for the

local market of Canada were very generally shipped from the United States. St. John gets that trade now." "And there is no feeling in favor of annexation, probably?"
"No, there is not any strong feeling in favor of annexation. There are certain men, perhaps more in Montreal, who have emi-grated from here and whose interest it is, all of whose sympathies and everything of that kind are largely that way. But while there is no feeling in favor of annexation, there is more real sympathy between our people and those of the United States; we are more

OPENED BY THE OTIEN.

The Colonial Exhibition Draws a Crowd and Evokes an Ode from Tennyson.

London, May 4.—The Queen's public appearances are giving a great stimulus to social life and to many branches of trade. Her Majesty's appearance today, when she went in state from Buckingham palace to the Colonial Exhibition for the purpose of formally opening that show, drew together an assemblage more notable for size and quality than any that has been gathered in Lon-don since the opening of the exhibition of 1851.

The streets through which the reyal procession passed were crowded with people anxious to see the Queen, and she was everywhere greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The weather was perfect. So great was the rush flags, bunting, and mottoed decorations were everywhere.

When the Queen appeared in her place in

the hall she was greeted with a great cheer, rich and picturesque silk, and men wearing

The Queen wore a black silk dress, trim-med with beads and lace, and a black bon; net, relieved by a white ostrich feather. The Princess of Wales was attired in a striped blue silk; Crown Princess Victoria of Germany wore a moonlight satin dress; Princess Louise wore a grand sang de bœuf

The royal procession to and from the Albert Hall comprised, besides her Majesty and the princesses named, the Prince of "The feeling of the people who have given Wales, the Dake of Edinburgh, Prince Henry of Battenberg and his wife, the Prin-cess Beatrice, Lord Hartington, Lord Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, and scores of other noblemen followed the royal party as escort throughout the building before and after the

opening ceremonies.

These ceremonies were simple but impressive. They consisted of a carefully prepared programme of music, the presentation of addresses to the Queen by the colonies par-ticipating in the Exhibition, and a formal declaration by her that the show was open. The music was grand. Among the num bers was Home, Sweet Home, which was sung with fine effect by Albani. The immense choir of carefully picked and drilled voices, accompanied by the grand organ and orchestra, rendered the Hallelujah

The chief feature of the ceremonies, however, was the singing of the new British ode composed by Tennyson for the occasion. The choir, accompanied by the orchestra and organ, rendered the ode with perfect expression, and the effect was tremendous. All the parts were surg in English, but the second. This had been translated into Sanscrit by Pcof. Max Muller, as a mark of courtesy tion, what we would want is a market for much affected by the singing of the our manufactured goods."

"That would depend upon how you accordant partiatic sentiment rendered, and over each patriotic sentiment rende ompanied it. They would be quite willing was fairly radiant with pleasure when the The ode is as follows:-

In your welfare we rejoice, Sons and brothers, that have sent, From isle and cape and continent, Produce of your field and flood, Mount and mine and primal wood, Works of subtle brain and hand And splandors of the morning land— Gifts from every British zone. Britons, hold your own!

May we find, as ages run,
The mother featured in the son;
And may yours forever be
That old strength and constancy
Which have made your fathers great In our ancient Island State; And, where'er her flag may fly, Glorying between sea and sky. Make the might of Britain known. Britons, held your own!

Britain fought her sons of yore; Britain failed, and nevermore, Careless of our growing kin, Shall we sin our fathers' sin; Men that in a narrower day— Unprophetic rulers they— Drove from out the mother's next That young eagle of the West To forage for herself alone. Britons, hold your own!

Sharers of our glorious past Brothers, must we part at last? Shall not we, through good and ill, Cleave to one another still? Britain's myriad voices call, Sons be wedded, each and all, Into one imperial whole; One with Britain, heart and soul; One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne ! Britons, hold your own ! And God guard all!

IV.

At the conclusion of the ode the Quee pronounced the exhibition opened, and passed out, the choir singing "Rule Britannia." Her Majesty received another ovation during her departure, and plainly indicated how greatly pleased she was with the enthusiasm which her presence evoked

The Queen's declaration that the exhibition was opened was signalled to the public by a great flourish of trumpets in in Hyde Park, followed by the firing of a royal salute.

THE QUEEN'S OFFICE.

The Queen symbolically opened the exhibition by handing "Our Son" the key of it, which the Prince received with the grace becoming the Grand Master of the Freemasons. For only a moment he held it up in its case to the public view. It is well worth a minute description. A WONDERFIL KEY.

Imagine it half a foot long, made of burn-

ished gold, set off with enamel and a variety of jawels, the bow being hexagonal in shape. In the centre of the hexagon, as seen from one side, is a golden representation of the head of a lion in high relief, langued with ruby, crowned, and set in red enamel sur-rounded with a band of white enamel, with the inscription, "The Colonial and Indian Exhibition." From this central circle radiate to the angles of the hexagon six shields in raised blue enamel, each bearing a symbol in gold of the colony or dependency, the animals chosen being the sheep, elephant, tiger, opossum, beaver and buffalo.

JEWELS AND GOLD. At the bow end of the key and surmounting the bow is the imperial crown, the band of which is jewelled with rubles and emeralds. The pin of the key as it leaves the hexagon starts from a centre of four ele-phants' heads, whose trunks form a socket on either side of the bow. The radiating shields are of yellow gold and bear the names of several of the colonies whose symbols are on the obverse, and in the centre is a small

When a little ma In the gloaming, To a tender story
By a dame with a With a brave and And a tempest in And a dead bird

In a bower of ap Pink and white Built the bird a Flirt and flutter, As the fairy he Then a song of wi But a gloom fell And the nest am Rose the wind a Fell the rain in ic

Broke the day in Ships had founded But the robin's Safely awang upo Pouring out its he On a bruised and Sat the robin, sin To his mate the li She was strangel Not a feather on in S. Fred to all the She was dead upon

Many a morn he But at last he cea Eyeing her with And a sadly droo Thus a random b In the bower of And the childre Fashioned him a

Since the story in

Made the tears of Years have flow That the robin l That amid the Of the meadows I shall sometime To his mate up

By Rev. G David's I

Preached Sun You will find clearly and brief

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